RE: PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDING

INITIATIVE MEASURE 42

INITIATIVE MEASURE 42A

## TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Gale Center
2601 Elm Street

Hernando, Mississippi 38632

On Tuesday, August 13, 2015

at 5:30 p.m.

REPORTED BY: SHARRON F. ALLEN, CSR, RPR CSR NO. 1144

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MR. HOSEMANN: Everybody take their seats, please.

Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome to a very good example of our democracy in action.

This is our second hearing on a proposed constitutional amendment in Mississippi. to first welcome us to the city of Hernando, we'd like to ask the mayor -- where are you going, Mayor? Oh, he's got to turn the mike on. He also does repairs.

So, Mayor, if you want to welcome us here briefly, we'll get on. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Delbert. he said "briefly," so I will be brief.

I am excited to see a big turnout here. This is not a Hernando event: it's not even just a DeSoto County event; it's a regional I think this showing shows how much we event. take our public education seriously. There are people here on both sides of this issue, and I appreciate Secretary Hosemann holding this public forum so people can get better informed.

I've had three people call me today and

say, "What is 42? What's 42 alternate? I'm
so confused."

I said, "Come to the meeting. That's why we're having this, so people can know what they're voting on."

We know in DeSoto County how important education is. I bet there's a lot of you out here who are just like me, whose parents moved you here because of the public education. In 1973 I was living in Memphis, and my parents moved us right across the state line because DeSoto County had great free public education.

We all know DeSoto County is booming.

It's doing great. Hernando has its good
points; Olive Branch has good points; so does
Southaven, Walls, and Horn Lake. But none of
those things would be happening without that
base of a good public education.

So we can all stand up here and thump our chests and say how great our cities are, but we have to always acknowledge that people would not come here to our cities if we did not have good public education.

So I appreciate all of y'all being here and taking this issue so seriously. Make sure

as you debate we respect each other. I'm sure 1 2 Delbert will lay out some rules for that. 3 it's good to see, and I want the whole world 4 to see how seriously we take public education 5 in DeSoto County. 6 Thank y'all. 7 MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mayor. 8 We have two important people here. 9 Where is Sluggo Davis? 10 MR. DAVIS: Right here, sir. MR. HOSEMANN: There he is right 11 12 there. MR. DAVIS: But I'm not important. 13 14 MR. HOSEMANN: You're more important 15 You're retired and everything. So now. welcome, Sluggo. It's good to see you 16 17 again. And your son sends his regards. I've had enough sense to hire two chiefs 18 19 of staff from Hernando [as said] County --20 Dianne Hawks and of course Senator Davis. 21 So today we're going to start the 2015 initiative public hearings. I believe Milton 22 Kuykendall is here. Milton is the 23 24 superintendent of education. He's right here. I want to go over briefly what we're 25

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doing today and the reasons that we got here.

My name is Delbert Hosemann. I'm

Secretary of State for the state of

Mississippi, and have served as such for eight years.

These public hearings are a historical event in Mississippi. We have never had competing amendments. And I have placed both of them on each side of the screen so you can see them. In our history since 1817, we've not had this. Before now -- you'll see these are Initiative 42, so we've had several initiatives proposed in the past, many of which did not make the ballot. Four of them did. Two of those were defeated, and two were passed. Term limits failed on the constitutional ballot, as did personhood. passed -- imminent domain and voter ID, which has now been implemented and which all of you showed when you cast your ballot this past time. And hopefully all of you voted then and will vote again.

As part of that process, the Secretary of State is required to hold public hearings in five different locations in the state of

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Mississippi. We are holding eight of these particular ones. Education is of course a critical component. Over half of the state's budget is spent on education.

Tonight the format is as such: We'll ask each initiative measure, beginning with 42 and then 42A. They will be addressed by Ms. Nordstrom here to begin as 42, and then Mr. Latino for 42A. We will then have the opposed two positions provided by each of them.

After that particular provision, we will start what is called -- what I call the public forum. There wasn't really a recipe on how to do this when we did the three the last two years ago. But I thought it was important for everyone to have an opportunity to speak. Therefore, we will speak after the for and against, and you will be available to speak here.

We transcribe every word that is said here tonight, and those words will be on our website for the citizens who had to work and couldn't be here. We want to give them an opportunity to see what you said. So don't

say anything you don't want in print. Don't get up here and say anything you don't want anybody else to read. So we'll be doing that.

And we want each of you to have the time to express yourself. We'll give you two to three minutes to do so. And we will start for and against, anybody that wants to speak, and we will go until -- I will stay until the last person who wants to speak has spoken. I think that's important.

Now, as we go forward, we're going to ask first -- I know everybody says this, but please check your cell phones. We would ask that you please silence those so that the speakers will have the opportunity and won't be interrupted when they're speaking here.

And we'll also ask you to please take just a moment. We want to pledge allegiance to the flag. So if everyone will rise, please.

## (PLEDGE)

MR. HOSEMANN: So we'll start the constitutional discussion of Mississippi.

This will be the only one on the ballot this year. We do have pamphlets. And Lea Anne

has done this, who's in the back there. She does a great job. Let me get one. There's one on constitutional initiatives here that the Secretary of State published. I encourage you to get one. It's also on our website if you just want to download it and read any specific provision. It goes over how this works and how it's calculated and how your vote will be calculated.

When this comes on the ballot in November, you will have the opportunity to vote for or against any amendment. And if you vote for amendment, you will have a choice between the two amendments we're going to discuss now. There's also a pamphlet on this specific amendment that's available in the back, and I encourage you to take those or go online and see them online as well.

So we will start with Ms. Nordstrom, who is from Oxford, Mississippi, and she rises in support of the constitutional amendment No. 42.

*MS. NORDSTROM:* Good evening. My name is Merrill Nordstrom, and I was born and raised in Oxford. My husband teaches at Ole

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Miss. And we are the proud parents of three Oxford schools children -- Eli, age ten; Will, age eight; and Kate, age seven. So needless to say, my husband and I are very vested in the future and the success of the public schools in Mississippi.

I am honored to stand here as one of the nearly 200,000 Mississippians who signed the Better Schools Better Jobs petition last year. These are Mississippians who are committed to public education and to providing our children a better future. These Mississippians are from every county and from both political parties. These are mothers, fathers, teachers, business leaders. These are Mississippians who understand that shortchanging our schools damages our state's economy and our future.

I stand here as a product of Mississippi public schools. My mother, Vickie King, taught seventh-, eighth-, and ninth-grade English for 14 years in the Mississippi public schools. I remember her staying up late in the night grading papers, papers on *A Tale of Two Cities*, on *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Treasure* 

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Tsland.

So what is MAEP? MAEP stands for the Mississippi Adequate Education Program. a law passed in 1997 by the state legislature. The purpose of MAEP is to ensure that our schools are adequately funded so that all children will get a decent education.

Since 1997 lawmakers have broken their own law and severely underfunded every single school in Mississippi. Because of their broken promises, our schools face problems like unsafe buildings, lack of up-to-date computers, technology, and lab equipment, lack of textbooks, large class sizes, and unsafe buses.

In one school district facilities are in such need of repair that teachers have to put down wooden pallets in the hallways so children can get to class when it rains. In another county the superintendent pays money out of his own pocket to supplement teacher salaries. And here in DeSoto County, schools have been shortchanged 104 million by state lawmakers since 2008. That's enough money for 302 new teachers for ten years. Let me repeat

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Enough money for 302 teachers for ten years.

The results are clear. Local school districts have been shortchanged. Local property taxes have gone up. Too many schools have too few teachers, outdated textbooks, antiquated facilities, unsafe buses, and a lack of computers.

The underfunding of schools hurts our state's ability to attract companies to move here. Our students are not learning the skills companies are looking for. And the results hurt our ability to grow and attract good-paying jobs.

I've heard certain lawmakers and critics of 42 refer to our public schools as abysmal failures. Apparently these lawmakers did not learn in school the concept of cause and effect.

It is stories like these in schools all across our state that harm our kids, that sell us short, that scare companies and businesses away from doing business in Mississippi, that cost us jobs.

It is our moral obligation, and it is

incumbent upon us as Mississippians to demand from our elected officials that they do better for our children. We can do better. We can have better schools, better jobs, and a better future for our children and our state.

So what is Initiative 42? Initiative 42 is a constitutional amendment that will require lawmakers to adequately fund Mississippi's public schools as they promised back in 1997.

Lawmakers will tell you it means that one judge in Hinds County or Forrest County or one judge in some county will decide how much money our schools will get. That is simply not true. All a judge will do is ensure that lawmakers are spending the money on education as required under the law, the very law that they themselves enacted. Lawmakers will tell you that this is simply a tax or will tell you that if 42 passes, it will require the state to cut budgets in other departments. That is not true either.

The Better Schools Better Jobs petition that nearly 200,000 Mississippians signed provided a roadmap for fully funding

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Mississippi's public schools without cuts or tax increases. In fact, the petition clearly states a quarter of the way down the following: "Funding the initiative will not require a reduction in, elimination of, or reallocation of funding from any currently funded programs."

The plan specifically outlined on each petition calls for a gradual phase-in over seven years, using natural growth in state revenue. General fund revenue has increased annually an average of 4.8 percent the last ten years. Just a quarter of the predicted future growth amounts to \$37.5 million. And at that rate, it will take only seven years to fully fund MAEP.

Thomas Jefferson, America's third president and one of our country's founding fathers, said, "In a free society, public education without a commitment to excellence merely serves the interest of those who would hold dominion over the common many. Only by committing to the provision of the absolute best education possible for our children will we be assured that their future will truly be

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theirs."

We are at a crucial moment when we must reclaim the promise of public education. November you can decide whether to increase funding for our schools or allow state lawmakers to continue to underfund our schools.

42 is an investment in the future of our children. 42 is an investment in our state. 42 means better schools, better jobs, higher wages, and more economic growth. I urge you to study the facts. Visit the 42 website at 42forbetterschools.org. When you go there, you can see exactly how much your local schools are underfunded. Look it up. Then take out your property tax bill and look at that. They're related to each other. We can fix that imbalance with 42.

Talk to your friends and neighbors. Democrats, Republicans; it doesn't matter which party they are in. Everyone in Mississippi understands our schools have been shortchanged, our kids have been shortchanged, and our economy has been shortchanged. 42 is our chance to really make a difference.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you,

Ms. Nordstrom.

We now have Russ Latino speaking on behalf of Amendment 42A.

MR. LATINO: For clarity, on behalf of 42A or against 42?

MR. HOSEMANN: For.

MR. LATINO: For 42A. Okay. This is different than the way we did it last go-round.

My name is Russ Latino. I'm a recovering litigator, attorney. I did it for ten years. Had enough of it. I decided to go and do something else in the political advocacy world. About a month ago I started, with a group of friends, an organization called Kids First in Mississippi, an organization that's dedicated to trying to get people to think differently about the way that we do education and speaking on important issues like the issue that's on the ballot this November. I say that, but I really don't care about the name of the organization or the title.

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I want to give you some sense of who I am and why I'm here. I am a product, like Ms. Nordstrom, of public education. I was born in a charity hospital in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. Moved to the Gulf Coast of Mississippi before I can remember. I was an infant. My dad is a residential painter and has done that all his life. My mom has worked at Walmart all of her life. Very simple kind of blue-collar background, hardworking people that instilled in me and my two siblings the importance of public education. And that public education allowed me -- gave me the foundation to be able to be the second person in my whole extended family to ever go to college and has given me wonderful opportunities ever since. And I'm grateful for that. I'm grateful for the teachers that touched my life in that process.

There is a misnomer, I think, out there right now that, if you're for public education, that means you have to be for 42, and there are no other options. And the reality is that's a false dilemma.

You can look at 42 and say, "I admire

that there are a lot of passionate people that want to do better for Mississippi." I admire that. But this is not the vehicle to get us there. And that's the camp that I fall in, candidly, and that's why I'm here tonight.

Look, when I was at Tulane in New Orleans, I tutored kids from C.J. Peete and Magnolia Projects, some of the worst of worst neighborhoods you can be in. And I saw kids who were in the third grade who literally could not spell the word "cat." I've seen failed schools. I understand the agony of that. I really do. But that doesn't mean that 42 is the answer for this.

I think there are lots of things that we can agree on in this room. I think everyone in this room can agree that educational outcome should not be dictated by ZIP Code, by race, by gender, by how much money is in your parents' bank account. We can all agree on that. And that's a good starting place. We can agree that there are plenty of phenomenal teachers and administrators in Mississippi. That's something we all agree on.

We can point to examples of wasteful

spending that are done at the state level. We can all agree that that happens. Nobody's disputing that that happens. I think if we were honest with ourselves, we could also look at spending in school districts and find instances of wasteful spending as well.

Everyone can agree that 50th or 48th or whatever it is we really are based on whatever publication you're reading is not good enough. I love Mississippi. I was educated here, married here, have invested my life here; my kids are here. Lord willing, I will die here. I love our people and I love our culture. But, like you, I do not want my two children who will attend public school when they get of age to grow up being the butt of late night talk show host jokes. I just don't. So we all are on the same page there.

The question is whether or not 42 moves us forward; and, if so, at what cost? And when I say "at what cost," people automatically say, "Okay. Well, this guy is now talking about dollars. He's trying to hold back dollars." I'm not just talking about dollars. At what cost to parents? At

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what cost to teachers? At what cost to superintendents in terms of having a voice? At what cost to the legislature? Does it have the flexibility to actually address unforeseen circumstances? We're talking about a seven-year phase-in and a document that's not even part of the constitutional amendment and being asked to rely upon that based upon an economic projection of what will happen over the next seven years. What happens if 2008 or 2009 hits again? Where are we then? There are a lot of people in this room -- how many of you are educators in this room? Most of Right? And I'm sure you all came the room. in thinking, "Gosh, I really want to hear that anti-42 guy."

Your retirement right now is funded at under 60 percent. And it's funded at under 60 percent not because there's not a high contribution level. If you look at the contribution level that you're paying out of your check and what the state is paying, it's substantially, exponentially more than what people in the private sector are putting in their retirement accounts. It's that way

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because we relied upon faulty economic projections. And so we're talking about we're eventually going to get to the point that we're going to fully fund MAEP in seven years, but it relies upon our economy rocking and rolling, and that might not happen.

And the other thing: We're looking at MAEP and saying, "Well, okay, let's make this part of the Constitution." Even though the amendment doesn't say that -- it doesn't. But assuming that a court were to look at the amendment and say, "I'm going to read into this amendment, MAEP, let's make it a part of the Constitution," is that really a good thing?

I know for people who look at schools and say schools are underfunded, it may sound like a good thing; but we're talking about a formula that has some flaws in, it candidly, and we're talking about a formula that in ten years might be outdated. We're binding future legislators; we're binding future parents; we're binding future children to a formula that may not meet our needs in the future. It may not be in the best interest of our

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students. And those are things that we've got to consider.

Most of the people in this room were sold on 42 as a vehicle for increased funding. Right? I know. I was at Neshoba. Right? And somebody walks up and says, "Would you like to increase funding for our schools without increasing taxes?" Well, gee golly, that sounds great. Who would say no to that? But the realty is the amendment that is proposed in 42 is not simply about funding. It's not. And I don't want you to take my word for it. I want you to look at it. Look at it with me right now. They're on the screens over here.

Section 42A. Find the word "funding" in it -- or 42. Find me the word "funding." Is it there? It's not there. And that is the only part of this whole thing that actually becomes a part of the Constitution.

Let's talk about what else is not there. The Mississippi Constitution right now, in Section 201, gives the legislature the ability, by general law, to pass education laws, to set conditions and limitations.

If you look at the amendment up here that we see, the word "legislature" has been completely removed. Now, Ms. Nordstrom said that the court will just be there to make sure the legislature does the right thing. I want you to know the word "legislature" is no longer in the provision of the Constitution that deals with education. And every other time the legislature is given power in the Constitution, it says "by general law." We are removing the legislature's ability to impact education policy. That's way more than just talking about increasing funding.

And what are we doing in addition to it?
Well, we added a couple of words "adequate"
and "efficient." Well, those sound good.
Right? What do they mean? We're going to
rely on a judge -- giving him new power or her
new power -- to determine what those words
mean. And that judge, if it's a suit against
the state, will be in Jackson. That's just
the way our venue statutes work. It will be
in Jackson. So that person then gets the
incredible power to determine what is adequate
and efficient.

And I know what the proponents say in response to this argument, which is "You're not considering the initiative proposal."

Remember that document that the original proponents of this amendment put together.

why didn't the people who wrote the amendment, the only part that becomes a part of the Constitution, just say, "We're going to establish increased funding in the amendment"? They could have said "MAEP, as currently configured, shall be funded, subject to the authority of the court." It could have been in the amendment. They didn't put it there. Why? Why did they gut the legislature? Why did they add the court? These are the kinds of questions that you should be asking yourself. These are legitimate questions, regardless of how you come down on the funding question. Okay?

what is ultimately going to happen here is that a court is going to -- a lawsuit is going to get filed, and a court is going to have a chance to say whether or not something is adequate and efficient. That's what's going to happen. And they may rely on the

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initiative proposal. They may look at it and say, "Well, let's see what Mr. Munford was thinking when he wrote the amendment." They may do that. I don't think they're bound to do that. I'm not aware of any case law that would say that they're bound to do that. And even if they consider it, that would be just one factor that they would look at.

But let's say best-case scenario -best-case scenario -- a court looks at it and says, "We're going to do what the initiative proposal says, even though it's not a part of the constitutional amendment." That's the best-case scenario for the proponent side. How do we define adequate and efficient in the initiative proposal? Well, yes, it references MAEP in defining adequate. It does. But it says that is a minimal standard, meaning that the judge that ultimately has the power to make that decision can look at it and decide "There are other things that I think are necessary in order to be considered adequate." They can just add things. They have that discretion and that power if you apply the best-case scenario.

Or the word "efficient." The word "efficient" in the proposal is defined something like this: That the judge is enabled to basically enact policy that makes us favorably competitive with surrounding states. Well, we all want to be favorably competitive with surrounding states. Right? Nobody would say that's a bad idea. But you're asking an individual judge in Jackson to determine what we need to do in order to become favorably competitive and to set that standard.

And what does that mean in practice? In practice, that can mean a lot of things. That can mean that all the judge does is fund MAEP. That could be one option. The judge can come back and say, "I don't think MAEP is good enough. Here's an extra million dollars. Oh, by the way, State, I hope you can figure out how to come up with it." Cut programs, raise taxes. Okay.

They can say, "Look, we don't think the curriculum is adequate and efficient, so we're going to set common core as the standard for the state of Mississippi," or, "We're going to

consolidated school district because we think what is adequate and efficient is the consolidation of school districts." Or we're going to get rid of decades' worth of education policy not just passed by the legislature, but passed by your superintendents and your school board and take control away from parents.

I'm not saying those things will happen.

I'm saying that this amendment gives a
chancery court judge the ability to make those
things happen. And if you're a parent or a
teacher or an administrator or a
businessperson who's trying to grow the
economy and add jobs, that uncertainty should
scare the dickens out of you.

If what they wanted to do was increase funding, they could have said so, and it would have been an incredibly straightforward debate. They didn't do it. And I want you to ask yourself the question "Why?" We all want better schools. We all want the next generation to be better off than the last generation. That does not mean adopting a bad idea solely because we are frustrated with the

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progress that we're making as a state. Instead, we should come together where there's common ground and find better solutions for better schools and better jobs.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Latino.

We are going to go into the debate on the negative side of these and give each an opportunity.

we have kind of breaking news here. Ι often look at some of those things. They say, "Breaking News," you know, "Cat Bites Dog," or something. That's not really breaking, particularly if it comes from Chris Matthews.

But in any event this one says "Mississippi Supreme Court ruled Thursday that Hinds County Circuit Court Judge Winston Kidd did not have the authority to rewrite the ballot title for legislative alternative to Initiative 42."

To give y'all some history about that, the way this works: It's filed with us, the signatures filed with us. We give it to the attorney general of Mississippi, who is Jim Hood, and Mr. Hood writes the ballot title.

You'll see in your pamphlets there's no ballot title. After a ballot title was determined by the legislature, there was litigation filed from Oxford -- a lady in Oxford -- and it went to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

The original language which said on the title, which you'll see on all of our brochures now that this is finalized -- the original legislative alternative asked "Should the legislature provide for the establishment and support of free public schools without judicial enforcement?"

There was litigation over that, and the supreme court ruled that the judge who rewrote that language did not have the authority to do so, and they went back to Attorney General Hood's original language. So that is what you will be seeing. And that was found just, I guess, sometime late this afternoon or sometime this afternoon.

So, Ms. Nordstrom, if you would rise in opposition to 42A, please, ma'am.

MS. NORDSTROM: Before I begin, I want to respond to a couple of issues -- one that has been brought up over the course of this

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debate; one being the historic funding of public education by the State Legislature. I know that Mr. Latino did not talk about that, but that has been brought up in previous debates and through the news.

They can throw out -- the legislature, the lawmakers can throw out as many figures as they want to, but I will not let them confuse you, because these are the facts: This year K through 12 funding is 3.5 million less than it was in 2008. K through 12's share of the state budget has been reduced in each of the last three years. K through 12 funding is the smallest percentage of the state budget in Mississippi's history. The state budget, excluding K through 12, has grown by more than 30 percent since 2008. K through 12 funding has remained stagnant. And the worst part: Each year the state spends \$18,162 to house one prison inmate, but only \$5,140 to educate a child. Does that make sense to you?

Ask yourself this question: Are you satisfied with the schools your children and your grandchildren attend? If the answer is no, you need to vote for 42.

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I do want to respond to an issue that Mr. Latino brought up about the language in the Constitution. Mr. Latino is correct. The seven-year phase-in plan is not in the Constitution. But there is nowhere in the Constitution that says that they have to fund MAEP in one year. We have given them an option; but if the lawmakers have a better idea that doesn't require raising taxes or cutting the state budgets, we are all for it.

Ladies and gentlemen, do not be fooled by the legislative alternative. Never before in the 198-year history of Mississippi have lawmakers ever thwarted the people's will by placing an alternative to an initiative measure on the general election ballot. It did not happen until after nearly 200,000 Mississippians signed petitions saying they wanted a constitutional amendment to force lawmakers to obey their own law and fully fund our public schools.

42A was placed on the November ballot by lawmakers for one purpose and one purpose only: To divide the supporters of public education so that Initiative 42 will not get

the percentage of votes needed to amend our State Constitution. In other words, it is a trick, a sleight-of-hand deception. Do not fall for it.

voters will have two choices when they enter the voting booth on November 3rd. The first choice is whether to amend the State Constitution. The Constitution needs to be amended because it gives lawmakers control over public school funding with no accountability. Voters who want that accountability for full funding of our schools must vote yes for this constitutional amendment.

The second choice is between Initiative 42 and the legislative alternative, 42A. Again, voters who want better public schools should vote for Initiative 42, not 42A. If you just remember that 42A stands for 42 against, as in against public education.

The author of 42A did not put it on the ballot in the hope that it would pass. He did it to split the vote so that neither amendment was adopted. By putting 42A on the ballot, lawmakers simply thumbed their noses at the

Mississippians who signed Petition 42. Don't be fooled. 42A keeps the status quo. 42A allows lawmakers to continue to underfund our schools. 42 [as said] is against adequate education and adequate funding. 42A says yes to unsafe buses, yes to leaking roofs, yes to less training for our teachers. It does nothing to improve our schools. Only Initiative 42 will hold lawmakers accountable to fulfill their promise to make education funding a priority.

Now, lawmakers will tell you some tall tales. The politicians in Jackson will tell you that throwing more money at public schools will not solve our problems. But by not following its own 1997 law, they've never given their own plan a chance to succeed. It's like never putting gas in your car and then complaining that it won't run.

Now, the politicians in Jackson will tell you that one judge in Hinds County or Forrest County or some other county will decide how much money your school district will get. The fact is that one judge in any county has never had the final say on anything

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that one side or the other didn't like. An example is what happened today. The nine-member State Supreme Court has always had the final word. But all of that is irrelevant if lawmakers would just follow their own 1997 law.

Mr. Latino keeps talking about one judge, one judge, one judge. I don't know about you, but I'm smart enough to know that if you don't break the law, you don't have to go to court.

The politicians in Jackson will tell you that they have to cut state budgets or raise your state taxes if you force them to follow their own law. But go look at your local county tax bill and see how much it's gone up in the last ten years, all because those same politicians won't do their job and follow the law. The money is there for our schools without a tax increase and without cutting state budgets.

You know, it's a matter of priorities.

The state has the money. In 2010 our

lawmakers invested in a company outside of

Columbus, Mississippi, who told them they

could turn wood into gasoline. Crazy. Right? Our lawmakers gave that company \$75 million. Now that company has gone bankrupt, and we will never see that money again -- money that could have gone to our public schools.

Folks, it's a matter of priorities.

Every single story that politicians in Jackson will tell you is based on fear, using scare tactics that have no basis in fact. Ask yourself why would these lawmakers work so hard to confuse you about an issue as important as public education? Maybe it's because they're scared to death of losing their control and their power and telling you how your schools should be run. Sometimes these politicians get confused about who works for whom.

On November 3rd you have the chance to take back control of your schools by voting for Initiative 42. You have the chance to tell lawmakers that you won't be fooled by 42A. You have the chance to hold those politicians accountable for fully funding our public schools like they promised. And you have the chance to show the children of

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Mississippi that there is nothing more important than education, because better schools mean better jobs, higher wages, and more economic growth.

So on November 3rd, when you walk into that voting booth, you say yes to the one true choice for better schools -- Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Mr. Latino is opposed. He rises opposed. You have ten minutes.

MR. LATINO: I feel like I'm back in high school doing, like, a Lincoln/Douglas debate or something where a person gets up, then the next person gets up, and we go back and forth. But this is much more important than that.

I'm not a lawmaker in Jackson. claimed to be one. Not looking to be one. And I'm not trying to confuse you either. In fact, if anything, all I'm trying to say is look at the amendment itself. Right? Read it for yourself. Show me the funding. Show me the MAEP.

There is a difference between putting something in front of a judge and asking them

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to interpret whether or not a law was violated or to interpret sort of a statutory interpretation, that sort of thing. There's a difference between that and deleting the legislature from the provision of our Constitution that deals with education and asking a judge not to sit in judgment, but to develop policy to determine what is adequate and efficient. In the 200-and-something years of Mississippi's history, we've never asked the judiciary to take on the role of developing policy.

And we sit here and we talk about accountability, and it's easy to -- look, it's easy to bash politicians. Right? They do crazy things. They make me scratch my head sometimes. It's easy to bash politicians. But sometimes it's demagoguery too. Okay? Yes, our elected officials occasionally do some bad things that make you scratch your head. I'm not a big fan of KiOR or Twin Creek or any of that economic development stuff, candidly. That doesn't mean that we should take away the legislative function and give it to a court. It just doesn't mean that's a

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good idea.

You want to talk about accountability. You've got 174 members of the Mississippi House of Representatives and the Mississippi Senate. And they come from your communities. You get the chance to elect them. You just had a primary where you had a chance to decide which direction you want to go on certain races. Those people, right or wrong, whether you like the outcome or not, are from your community. They represent you. Just like your superintendent is from your community, just like your school board members are from your community. That's accountability. Giving it to a judge, even a judge -- if there is appellate review in this situation -giving it to a judge in Jackson, mind you, is no more accountable than having 174 people from your communities make those sorts of decisions. And I would add that that judge in Jackson is elected, so they're one of those politicians in Jackson too.

The truth is this: I'm not a big fan of 42A. This is kind of an odd debate. Because if I were to make a suggestion to you, it's

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that you vote no on the whole dang thing, period. But I think 42A serves a purpose, and it's a necessary purpose. And you can call it a dirty trick if you want to call it a dirty truck, but let me explain what purpose it serves.

The initiative process in Mississippi is as clear as mud. It is confusing. If vou look at the Constitution when it comes to the initiative process, it is confusing. What goes on the ballot is confusing. Our attorney general gets to write a summary and a title instead of actually looking at how we're amending the Constitution. I mean, the people should know what it's actually going to say. Judge Randolph, in a concurring opinion today, the case Secretary Hosemann talked about, talked about how messed up this entire process is, that the one thing that is actually becoming a part of the Constitution is not put in front of you. And I'm glad that Secretary Hosemann is. Because that's what you need to be looking at, not all this other stuff that people are trying to describe to you what it really means.

But here's why I think 42A was good:
Because without 42A, you may look at 42 and
think, "Well, education is a fundamental
right. That sounds good. Adequate and
efficient, that sounds good. We're going to
have a court to enforce it. I don't know any
better."

when you've got 42A, it allows you to go, "Wait a second. Maybe the legislature should be involved in this process. Right? They have been for 200 years." It presents a contrast, and it's a good contrast.

I sat in the forum -- and let me say
this too: It strikes me as odd that we're
calling the legislators out for pulling a
dirty trick when people have been sold on an
amendment that supposedly funds education that
doesn't say anything about funding. But I sat
in the forum in Jackson on Tuesday, and I
listened to person after person in favor of 42
got up and talked about how we needed more
funding in our schools. I listened to
emotional stories, some of the same stories
that we've heard tonight about kids without
crayons, glue sticks, and textbooks; schools

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with leaky roofs, with pallets on the floor. If those things are true, those things absolutely should be addressed. There's no question about that.

But none of the folks that have responded so far, whether in Jackson or here, have addressed whether or not the amendment itself does anything for funding, guarantees anything for funding. And none of them have addressed whether it makes sense to give a judge this kind of authority over our entire education system. We just keep getting told over and over again "We've got to fully fund schools. We've got to fully fund schools." And maybe you agree with that wholeheartedly, but it doesn't mean that you should ignore all of the other implications that could be really bad for parents and teachers and your kids. It's a false choice that you've got one or the other. Either you like 42 or you hate public schools. That's a false choice.

When I hear that, I can only assume one of two things, and I think one is probably more accurate than the other: That people are so frustrated, that they would take a bad idea

just to have an idea. And that's -- I get that. I get that. But that's when you've got to step back and say, "Let's be thinking about this. How do we develop better solutions?"

or the second thing is that there are some people maybe who just don't want a representative government. They don't like the makeup of our House and Senate. They don't like what those people stand for. And so, for them, they would just rather circumvent them. That's dangerous, because there will be a point in time when the pendulum shifts in Mississippi. And the question is do you want to be on the opposite end of that kind of activism.

Here's what I know: In 1970 per-pupil spending in Mississippi was \$457. Adjusted for inflation, that's 2,841 bucks. Not much. As of 2012 the statistics that we reported to the federal government, per-pupil spending in Mississippi had nearly quadrupled to \$8,361, with some districts like Tunica drawing well, well more than that. We were and are in line with surrounding states, with the exception of Louisiana. I will say Louisiana funds schools

better than the rest of the Southern states. I'd also say that they're close to being bankrupt, if that matters for anything. I note that Alabama and Tennessee that only fund like \$50 more per student level on one and I think maybe \$500 more per student level on the other, that they have substantially higher per capita incomes than people in Mississippi and substantially higher revenue as well.

Every year since 2012 K through 12 education spending has gone up, with a nearly \$300 million increase in that time period. 2016 the legislature will spend \$2.5 billion. That's the most we've ever spent on education. The last four years they spent 9.5 billion, the most we've ever spent in a four-year period on education. We're spending nearly 40 percent of our entire general fund on education, which I think means that we at least get it somewhat. We've quadrupled spending almost in four years. Fifty-three percent of our revenue increase from 2015 went to K-12 education. And in the 2016 budget, 66 percent is slated. So we're talking about a 25 percent a year phase-in potentially, that

they're beating that. They beat it for the last few years, actually.

And I'm not an apologist for the legislature. Like I said, I mean, we can have a legitimate debate on what level schools should be funded at and how to best allocate funds. But to act as if they are slashing and burning our education system or that they haven't put any gas in the tank I think is disingenuous. I don't think it's fair. I really don't.

You know, at the same time period in the last four years that we see spending almost quadrupled, our NAEP scores, if you look at them, are stagnant across the board. We spent almost four times as much more money per student and stagnant scores across the board. We simultaneously see states like Utah and Idaho spend thousands less per student — we're actually not at the bottom of that metric. We're not. We're not 50th. They spend thousands less per student. Utah is in the top ten when it comes to NAEP scores. I'm not saying we're Utah. I'm not saying we've got the same situation. I'm really not. What

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I am saying, though, is to act as if this is only a dollar problem is almost certainly to ensure that we never improve. To act as if it is only a political problem is almost certainly to ensure that we never improve.

I know that there are 75 percent of you who have dedicated your lives to teaching. Ι have no doubt that you are sincere in that passion. I have no doubt that you have made an impact on a lot of people's lives. I don't think you would be here if you were just ho hum trying to get through the day. I don't. I think we should be listening to you more when we develop education policy. I do on that. And I think we should be figuring out how, in a rapidly evolving world, we deliver information to students in a way that's flexible to those students' needs.

I think we also have to look at parents and make sure that parents feel like they have the options and the tools necessary to have the best opportunity available for their kid to be able to succeed. And it may not be a "one size fits all" approach.

MR. HOSEMANN: One minute.

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MR. LATINO: I know this: If the nonteachers in the room would spend one tenth of the time we spend arguing over arcane law and funding and actually took that time and invested in the life of a child, our schools would improve tomorrow, and we wouldn't be having this debate. No one in this room wants to be last. Everyone in this room wants the next generation to be better. How we get there matters. Passing a bad amendment to the Constitution that takes power away from parents and the people they elect and giving it to a judge is not the answer. Vote no on 42 and 42A.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Latino.

We're going to now enter the public phase of our discussion tonight and our forum tonight. As you know, Hernando is in DeSoto County. And this whole region is important to me. My mom grew up on Poplar Avenue right up the street, and I used to fish here when Getwell was just gravel. And we could get down Getwell then better than I can now. Where's the mayor? He's going to be mad at

me.

I'd like to say we have an office here. You have an office of the Secretary of State. I thought that was critical as you grew to be over 100,000 people working and living here. It's not south Memphis; this is DeSoto County. So Mary Phillips is here. Where's Mary? There she is. She's hiding behind here. Our offices are on the square here in Hernando, and you are welcome there. If you need any information about what we're discussing tonight, it will be available through her. And we welcome you to come to your office.

We'll start the discussion. If y'all would rise as I call your name, please. We'll go in the order that they registered tonight.

First speaking for Section 42 is Stacey Graves from Hernando, Mississippi.

Ms. Graves, you have two to three minutes.

MS. GRAVES: Good evening. I'm Stacey Graves, and I'm the chief financial officer for DeSoto County Schools, but I'm also speaking to you as a parent. I have an eighth-grade student at Hernando Middle.

I want to talk to you about the facts of

how our legislators feel about our children and the grandchildren of DeSoto County Schools. We prepare a budget for DeSoto County Schools. You prepare a budget for your home. And what you do when you prepare a budget is that you put your top priorities first. The legislature has made it clear in their budget that public education is not a top priority. Our children and grandchildren have been put dead last.

The state developed the MAEP, or the Mississippi Adequate Education formula, not to provide an excellent or outstanding education for our children. That was not the purpose. It was just to provide an adequate education for our children, which currently is a level C according to the state formula. It was implemented in 2003 for full funding. It has only been fully funded twice. So for all those years there's only two times that that has happened.

Well, this year is election year. We had the highest growth -- some of the highest growth in the state. The state filled their rainy day fund, but yet they still did not

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fully fund public education. If we didn't get full funding this year, we are never ever going to get full funding again. That should be a huge concern to you.

And we can talk all day long about a judge or talk all day long about a judge versus the legislature, but there is a balance of power. And when the legislature does not do their job, someone needs to make them be held accountable. To me, that is the judicial branch.

I want to talk specifically about DeSoto County Schools. Since the state implemented MAEP, a figure was given tonight of 104 million; but actually now, as of 2016, if you include high growth and some of the other funding the state has cut, it's actually \$143 million since 2003. \$143 million that your children and your grandchildren deserved that you already paid the taxes for that they did not receive.

It is impossible -- I don't know about you, but it is impossible -- the way our funding is, we have no idea how much we are going to get. We are just at the mercy of the

legislature, "Oh, this is how much you're going to get this year." And it's very late in our budgeting process. I don't know how many of you could actually live from year to year not knowing how much you're going to make each year and have to adjust your mortgage, have to adjust your car payments, your health insurance. But that is the way DeSoto County Schools has to live.

The state provides barely half of the funding for DeSoto County Schools. The other half comes from local tax dollars. That is from the generosity of our taxpayers and conservative fiscal management. Now the state has added unfunded mandate after unfunded mandate. This year we had to deal with a third-grade reading gate, dyslexia, state testing, and a guidance counselor -- or changes in how our guidance counselors can actually perform their jobs. We've added over 80 new positions just to comply with this unfunded mandate.

It is critical for the children of DeSoto County Schools that you vote yes for Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Ms. Graves.

Robin Cotton from Hernando speaking against the initiative.

Mr. Cotton, two to three minutes.

MR. COTTON: Thank you. My name is
Robin Cotton. Among other things I have
taught economics in college; I have taught
public school math. I currently hold a
teaching license in public school. I'd tell
you where I taught, but I'm afraid there's
someone here from Olive Branch that may be a
little upset at maybe not winning state
football championship all the time. So I
don't want to get tarred and feathered.

Okay. I think it's very important for everybody in here, when you read these words, to know this fact. I doubt very many people do. On February the 12th of this year at the Marriott in Southaven — if there's anybody young here, it snowed that night, so you got off school the next day. You liked that.

There was two focus groups held, 24 people. Each person was paid \$150 for two hours. The purpose of that was to put out

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words, put out sentences, put out phrases. And those people would vote on it. And the purpose was to come up with the best words, the most convincing words, the best thing to put on these ballots to convince you, as voters, to vote for either 42 or 42A. It was mostly slanted towards 42A.

"Convince" is the key word. There are probably groups all over the state. I know of these two. And what they were trying to do is find the right words to convince you, number one, to change our State Constitution without really saying so; number two, to shift the power of educational funding away from our counties into Jackson.

The research was done by a group called "Southern Research Group," SRG. If any of you have had any political polling, you'll see the thing on your caller ID, SRG. On their website -- look it up -- in their group it says "Political consulting service." Code word for lobbyist. It says these two sentences: "Southern Research Group can tailor a winning campaign for your candidate or issue. Our seasoned staff and expansive

knowledge of intricacies of political campaigns ensures success at the polls." And that's what they're going for.

The resulting words of this study and this focus group ended up on the ballots. Your choice will be to vote 42A [as said], which would give a judge in Jackson power, or vote for 42 -- I mean 42 or 42A, which will give more power to the people in Jackson. The same people who voted just recently to keep common core, only changing the name to keep the voters happy.

So I say vote no, no, and no, and no. They all stink. You would be better off keeping things just like they are. If they want to cut money, if we want to increase the children's education, cut it in Jackson. Cut the dadgum overhead. Cut the overhead at the top in this county. We've got way too much money spent on too few a people.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: We have two members of the legislature. Representative Pat Nelson. Where's Pat? Pat's in the back right here. And then Steve Hopkins. Where's Steve?

There's Steve Hopkins. He's joined us. The representative-elect for your district here.

Next speaking for 42 is Duane Cage from Hernando, Mississippi. Mr. Cage.

MR. CASE: Thank you. My name is Duane Case from Hernando.

MR. HOSEMANN: I'm sorry.

MR. CASE: I've been called a lot worse today, so it's okay.

I come to you today as a principal of a middle school -- DeSoto Central Middle School -- the husband of a third-grade teacher, and the proud parent of a sixth-grader at my school, although he doesn't act like he knows me very much during the school day.

I will say that it is -- in the school business we use a lot of school lingo, and it is very confusing, especially to parents, when you come in and you see the blank stares on their face. I was confused -- and I consider myself pretty well educated -- trying to sign up for this, the for 42, for 42A, against 42, against 42A. Because I was, "Well, if you're for this, aren't you against this?" But we

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were signing up, so it was somewhat confusing, which is the tactic that has been used.

It took months and months. And I'm proud to say that my school got probably the most votes, the most handwritten -- not votes, but signing the petition for this ballot. my parents worked very hard to get their names on that ballot. We worked very hard to get on there. And it took months for almost 200,000 Mississippians to say, "We want better for our schools." It took one weekend -- it took one weekend for one person who is not here tonight to confuse everyone, including educators, because we have to look at it closely too. So Mr. Snowden did a great job of confusing us.

I will say this: It is not a coincidence that we spend less than anybody in the country -- or almost. We're at the bottom three or four -- and we are performing there as well. You know, what is adequate? The bare minimum. And so as we look at this and we're trying to provide for our students, we want our schools to be funded. DeSoto County is a prime example of growth that we are not paid for. And kids -- we're housing kids and

schooling kids that we're not getting paid for. And so every year we get farther and farther behind.

And people have already mentioned and some will later about how much money we've been shorted over the last seven or eight years, and so -- we've only been funded twice, fully funded twice over the last 18 years.

So the scare tactics that I listened to -- and he was a very good speaker; I will give him that -- we kept talking about the judge in Jackson, the judge in Jackson. What is mentioned in Initiative 42 is that if the legislators do not do what they're supposed to, their own laws that they are supposed to follow, then someone is going to make them do it.

And the same people that say that they're going to do what they should for us have failed us. They have failed us along the way, you know, for funding.

And he mentioned common core. Listen, the school districts didn't sign that up.

Haley Barbour signed us up for that. So the same people that we trusted for that are going

to decide how much money we get for our schools. And I just encourage you to vote 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Case.

Thank you for working for our most precious resource.

Tom Minyard. Tom is speaking against.

MR. MINYARD: Thank you, Secretary

Hosemann.

My name is Tom Minyard. I'm a resident of Hernando, Mississippi. I grew up in the Mississippi Delta, the little town of Indianola. My career took me all around the country, and I ended up in here in DeSoto for the last eight years. It's a privilege to live here. It's a great county. From everything I hear -- my kids had already finished school before I got here -- what a great school system we have here.

I find it interesting that there's a lot of argument about funding and increasing funding and the formula. I've looked at the formula. I've tried to understand it. It is quite, quite confusing. And I'm not sure who can make really head nor tails about exactly

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how much has or has not been funded. But the school system here doesn't appear to be suffering from any lack of funding. Not to say that they don't need more funding or should be.

But the bottom line to me is this: It's very, very simple. There's been some passionate pleas made on both parts here tonight. And the plea is when the legislature doesn't do their job, then you run to a court system to make them do it. I fundamentally disagree. I wholeheartedly vehemently disagree with that. You have an opportunity at the ballot box. Bad public officials get elected when good citizens stay home. Do you know how many people voted in this recent election? Less than 25 percent. That is shameful. We are all in that group.

You know, I'm not a lawyer. I didn't sleep at the Holiday Inn Express last night. I've not read the language in great detail. I do know I've been told by some legislators that serve down in Jackson that the separate law and the code in the state of Mississippi is when the state gets sued, it will be heard

in Jackson. That is not debatable. That's not in dispute. That will happen. But it doesn't matter to me if it's going to be heard by a judge in DeSoto or Forrest County or my home county, original home county of Sunflower County, the last thing I want to do is give away my vote and turn it over to one person in any one county that's elected by a small percentage of the people. There must be a lot of confidence in a lot of people that that person, that one person is going to make a favorable decision.

To me, I'm a little bit -- I wonder what's really meant by the term "a fundamental right to an education." What I do know is that rights come from God. Our inalienable rights that our founding fathers recognized and put in the founding documents of the nation, I understand they come from God. Government doesn't give rights; government only takes rights away.

So what I would encourage you to do -as I'm in agreement with Mr. Cotton and
Mr. Latino -- vote no, no on both of them, and
let's get to the ballot box. And I think

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last -- on August 4th, DeSoto County voted for some new direction in this county to maybe change the way things operate down in Jackson.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Minyard.

Lisa Love from Corinth, Mississippi, is the next one. Ms. Love. She rises in support of 42.

MS. LOVE: I was born in Corinth,
Mississippi. It's my hometown. But I now
live as my hometown in Olive Branch.

George Washington Carver said that
"Education is the key to unlock the golden
door of freedom." I'm here tonight to support
Initiative 42 because that is exactly what
education did for me.

I'm Lisa Love, principal at Overpark
Elementary, which is a K-5 school in Olive
Branch. I grew up in a small town in
Mississippi. I'm the first person on my
mother's side of the family and my father's
side of the family to get a four-year degree
from a university. Public education helped me
change the course of my life. I have been
blessed beyond measure to have a life that is

better than my parents have had. It is my hope and my dream that my children, my future grandchildren, and the 690 students that are at Overpark Elementary will have the opportunity to have a better life than I'm fortunate to have right now.

What we do every day in DeSoto County
Schools ensures that this dream can indeed be
their reality. Why? Because the educators
within this district don't strive for adequate
for our children. We strive for excellence.
We know that our children are our most
valuable attribute. They are our entire
future. Their education is not for sale, and
it should never be used as a tool for anyone
to make a profit.

The Willie Herentons and the big businesses that are pushing for charter schools and for vouchers are not welcome, nor are they needed in DeSoto County. We have an excellent public school system here. We simply need for our legislators to abide by the law that they wrote and properly fund our children's education.

As educators, parents, grandparents,

guardians, and public servants, it's our responsibility to be the children's voice, to be certain that they are heard.

It's very, very simple. When you look at the ballot on November the 3rd, vote for the children of Mississippi, vote for public education, vote for Initiative 42.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity tonight to speak on behalf of our children.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Ms. Love.

George Hilliard from Hernando. George is rising -- you can bring your children if you want to, George. They're all back there reading. They're going to listen to you. He rises in support of Amendment 42.

MR. HILLIARD: Fellow citizens, I am a father and a husband here in Hernando,
Mississippi, and I rise today in support of
Initiative 42. And I also rise as an advocate for the administrators and educators of the DeSoto County Public School System.

"Education is the preparation of all our children to join the community." I'm quoting.

The public school system in our county

works really well. My family, like thousands of others in DeSoto County, has been blessed by the DeSoto County School System. My daughter graduated last year. My son graduated from Hernando schools two years before her. Both of them were able to achieve national merit status. My daughter and my son spent 12 years in the Hernando school systems, and they're now in college at a university in the great state of Mississippi.

Their accomplishments were possible because of the direction they received from not only home, but also from the inspirational and exceptional educators they encountered.

And I include both teachers and administrators in that group.

Along their path, these teachers and administrators inspired them to high achievement. Is there room for improvement in our schools here? I think so. And that's probably true everywhere. But what I'd like to say is we need to get these educators the money. I'm willing to trust the DeSoto County Schools' administration with the tools they need to continue on their path of excellence

here.

The DeSoto County Schools inspire and motivate all of our children to excel in all aspects of their education -- whether that's science, technology, engineering, math, and the arts. And like I said before, ultimately education will make our community better. I urge you to fully support Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you,

Mr. Hilliard.

Chris Fleming from Grenada, Mississippi.

Mr. Fleming rises in support of Measure 42.

MR. FLEMING: My name is Chris
Fleming. My hometown is actually Grenada.
With Mr. Cotton, I know he was talking about
South Panola, because I was born in
Batesville. And the phone line in your
press box is there because the day I was
born, my dad wanted to watch the game, and
they ran the phone line from the press box
across the stadium. That was November 22nd.
I was born at 3:05, which, as a principal, I
kind of like to be out of school late. So
there is a point of reference. So for those

of y'all who didn't know where he's from, he's referencing he was from South Panola. And I appreciate your comments.

I would like to tell you I am the principal at Lewisburg High school. Prior to that I served as the principal at Lewisburg Middle School, where I represented the state of Mississippi as the principal of the year in the year 2013. I also was a teacher and a coach for 17 years prior to that. And I worked as an assistant principal for three years as well. So I have worked at all levels of education — as a teacher, as an assistant administrator, and as lead administrator — and have been very fortunate to be the beneficiary of funding.

What they're not telling you tonight is the things you can't see. When they say "We're going to get funded," they want us to tell y'all what we haven't received. I'll tell you what we've done as principals and teachers in DeSoto County. We've taken what we've been given by you, the citizens of our community, and we've done a great job of being good stewards.

I'm a stout and a staunch believer in what the Bible tells me. The Bible is very clear in Matthew where it says "To whom much is given, much is required." I'm very much accountable for the money you guys give us.

And I want you to understand that what we can't show you and what none of y'all can show me is what our children are not going to be able to do if they don't receive the proper funding, and that's that soft money you guys can't see. You know, that's where they're playing tricks. I would like to ask all of y'all and every one of the representatives that have said "Please read that," if you can read it, thank the teachers who took the time to teach you how to read.

I would also like to point out, as Mr. Latino talked about the judge, if you understand the reading concept, at the end of 42 in the measure, when it talks about -- I'm loud enough to do this -- when it talks about the chancery courts of the state shall have the power to enforce this section, if you understand close reading techniques, that only means, very seriously, if the legislators who

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actually passed the laws don't follow their own precepts, then the judge gets to stand in and be accountable.

The reason we have a principal at a school is so when people in the building don't do what they're required to do or students have an issues, somebody has to hold them accountable. Otherwise we have a situation known as anarchy, which won't be good for anybody.

So I would like to tell you my hometown is Grenada, Mississippi, the birthplace of governors. William Winter is from Grenada. I'm very proud to say that. William Winter passed the single biggest legislation piece in our history for education, the Education Reform Act of 1982. William Winter, I heard him speak. I'm a state board member of the Mississippi Association of Secondary School Principals, so I'm not just representing DeSoto County. I have feelers all out through the state. And the principals I talked to, they said, "Please make them understand your passion for why we need to be funded."

william Winter has a statement, and he

said, "Don't tell me we can't do the right thing by all of our citizens." This is not about a small group of citizens.

When they bring up the word "adequate," you can look it up any way you want to, but it comes down to average. I have three children in DeSoto County Schools. More importantly, my father has three grandchildren. Don't you dare attempt to tell him that his grandchildren are average. We're not going to fund average. Nobody puts their child in the bed at night and prays that their child raises up to have an average lifestyle.

I want to thank you for your time, and I want to remind you when you go vote, vote for 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Fleming.

Jeff Gilder from Hernando. Mr. Gilder.

Did you bring your props with you?

MR. GILDER: Yeah. I had a big speech put out. I was going to say a whole lot of things. But, you know, these guys have covered it pretty well.

My name is Jeff Gilder. I'm the chief

academic officer of the middle schools. I've been a principal. I was principal at Southaven High School for -- assistant principal and principal for 11 years. And I love kids, plain and simple. I love everything about education. I've been in it this is my 25th year.

And the greatest thing you can do -- I mean, being a teacher, being in education is a calling. It's not a job. I tell people at staff development that every year. "If you're in this for a job, you need to go find something else to do."

In that respect, when we see things in the legislature and the 143 million that we've been shorted since the inception of MAEP, folks, that's a lot of money. And people say, "Well, DeSoto County Schools, you know, we're a great school system. We'll make it anyway. We'll make it anyway." You know, that's not the point. The point is what should have been given to us so we can make our kids that much better. That's the point. And just think about it, \$143 million.

You know, I see -- when I was a

principal at Southaven High, we worked on scheduling every year. Every year it was scheduling. And every year we would have classes with 30, 31, 32, 33. You know, we would try to get them down to 25. But with the vast number -- somebody stated how many teachers that would have been over a ten-year period. Class size matters. And when the class sizes keep going up, it makes -- think of the enrichment that a teacher could do with 20 in a class or helping that kid that needs that additional help, the time they can spend. It's time that we are given what we are supposed to be given.

You know, I made this thing right here, IOU. "IOU to the students of DeSoto County. Mississippi legislators, \$143 million." If anybody from the legislature wants to take that back, you can give it to Phil Bryant if you want to. That would make me really happy. Okay?

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: I see why your kids are turning out so well.

Chad Everett from Nesbit. Mr. Everett.

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He rises in support of Initiative Measure No. 42.

MR. FVFRFTT: I am Chad Everett. I'm actually a native of Walls. That's my hometown. But I now live in Nesbit, and I'm a proud product of the Mississippi public schools and the best school district in the state of Mississippi, DeSoto County Schools. It's a pleasure to now work for that school district.

And I could stand here this evening and talk to you about the \$1.7 billion that the students of Mississippi have been shortchanged since MAEP was introduced, or I could talk about the 200,000 citizens that have already shown support for Initiative 42, but I believe that would divert attention away from what's most important in this entire discussion. That's the children in the state of Mississippi. I don't know any parent or grandparent that gets up in the morning and looks that sweet baby in the face and says, "I've given you an adequate amount of love. I've given you an adequate amount of food." And thank God that Good Shepherd did not look

at us and say that, "I saved you from an adequate amount of sin."

But for 16 of the past 18 years the members of the Mississippi Legislature have looked at the children of Mississippi, and they haven't even said that "You're worthy of adequate."

In 1997 I was a student in DeSoto County Schools. And despite my teachers doing an excellent job with less than adequate funding, you and I both know that the children of Mississippi deserve more, which is why I'm asking you to join me on November 3rd and vote in favor of Initiative 42.

And to echo the words of Dr. King, tell the members of the Mississippi Legislature be true to what you said on paper and fully fund public education.

Now, I want to take a minute -- because I think I have just a little bit of time because that sign's not up yet -- to respond to some of the points that were made earlier. The fine gentleman over here that said he was not sure about a fundamental right to education as he looked up there. When I think

about the teachings of that Good Shepherd, who over in Matthew when he told us "Therefore go and make disciples, teaching them," I do believe there he indicated there was a fundamental right to education. And that's what we find in teaching, which is why I believe teaching is a calling.

The fine gentleman Mr. Latino used the word "disingenuous." I believe what's disingenuous is for the legislature to argue for local and state control but not even follow the law that you put on paper. Now, that's disingenuous.

He also mentioned somehow that putting an initiative on the ballot and letting the citizens of the state of Mississippi decide robs parents and grandparents of power. As I take a brief survey of history and I look over it, the ballot has been one of the most powerful objects of change that there has ever been. So it seems like somebody is being a little disingenuous.

If there is anything we should do, if we really want to empower people, we'll put it to the ballot, because that's always been what

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has worked. And I know I may have been eating a lot of sandwiches and not paying very much attention in U.S. Government, but one of the things that I learned as we continue to talk about this judge down in Hinds County or wherever he is, checks and balances is not some new and novel concept.

Thank you all, and I encourage you to join me on November 3rd and vote in favor of 42.

MR. HOSEMANN: All right. Toungett, and he rises in support from Horn Lake, Mississippi.

MR. TOUNGETT: I'm not a very eloquent speaker and didn't sign up correctly in order, because I didn't need to follow Brother Everett there. He did a great job.

How many people think we have a great school district in DeSoto County? And as this gentleman stated, we're an A school district because we've done more with less than we ever have, not because we don't need it. We have done a lot with less. So that does not mean we don't need the money. It means the sky is the limit if we are fully funded.

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I'm going to get one more crowd participation. How many would like to just pay half of their house note this month? Or none of it. How about that? That would be great if you could choose how much of your house note. You sign that agreement and say you're going to pay this X amount, the same way our legislators did in '97, and they have not paid it but twice. That would be awesome. I would be homeless, but that would be great.

We have cut heavily. Mr. Kuykendall has done a great job cutting heavily and all that, and we're still striving as a school district, and we've done our part.

They've been holding these meetings all over the state, and overwhelmingly the support has come out in favor of Initiative 42. I think tonight we've had a couple of people against it. We may have more, Mr. Hosemann, but the rest of them are for it. So the legislators have to do something. So they know that our voters want this, so "Let's try to confuse them and use scare tactics and bring up key words like 'common core.'" Which is probably -- you know, so they've got to use

scare tactics and do all of this because they know that overwhelmingly the support is here.

I had some stats, and most of them were hit on. All we're asking you to do is the law you made in 1997, to stick with it and fully fund public education.

So remember when you go to the polls to vote, 42A means against. If we want to fully fund public education, vote for 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you.

when I started -- we have something called 16th section land, for those of you who may not know what it is. But 62 counties have 640,000 acres of property that are managed by the school boards and the Secretary of State's office, which is the State Land Commissioner.

And as part of that we started, when I started, how you manage that. It ought to be managed just like you do your school district obviously and your private businesses.

\$2.3 million a year to fund DeSoto County
Schools here. Y'all sold your school lands.
In a settlement agreement the rest of the

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state of Mississippi agreed to pay you per pupil per student.

So when I started, we weren't managing the 16th section land as well as we should, and your check was \$2.3 million. This year I sent Milton \$5.3 million from 16th section It's really important to Mississippi land. whoever you send down to Jackson -- and DeSoto County has been bedrock about this -- they need to support the 16th section land management. Without that, you're going to cut yourself out of \$5 million a year. If you don't think that's important, I think you can talk to anybody here that's been talking.

Kathy Love from Olive Branch. Ms. Love. She's from Olive Branch, and she's for Initiative 42.

MS. KATHY LOVE: I'm a little slower than the rest. I'm a grandmother.

I am proud to say -- extremely proud to say -- that Lisa Love is my daughter-in-law and the mother of my precious grandchildren. They're the most important thing to me in the world, as your children and grandchildren are to all of you.

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I did not prepare any remarks tonight because I thought I would respond to what I I heard wonderful things supporting heard. I wholly agree with it. On the other 42. side I heard a lot of legales. Now, I'm not a lawyer -- I'm just a grandmother -- but I feel like they're trying very hard to confuse us about what's really going on.

what I see as what's really going on is that the legislature made us a promise that they never have kept and do not intend to keep. So if you've been made a promise, it's really a legal contract in my mind. How do you enforce that promise? There is no enforcement now. And they can tell us that it's scary that a judge is going to do the enforcing or that we don't have the right to an education. That blows my mind.

Yes, there is a right to an education. As Mr. Everett said, our rights come from God. But who enforces those rights? Our government enforces those rights. Our government has to enforce all of the rights that we have. That is the reason for the Constitution of the United States of America. The United States

Constitution tells us that we have inalienable rights, and our government is here to enforce them.

So I think that this agreement that the legislature has made with us must be enforced. And if it has to be a judge, then let it be a judge. Because I will tell you one thing: If there isn't a judge to enforce it and no one else is willing to enforce it, I'm willing to get a bunch of people with pitchforks and just go on down to Jackson and say, "Look, you agreed to this. Do it."

Thank you. Support 42.

mr. HOSEMANN: I love my
grandchildren.

Tom Pittman. Mr. Pittman, are you here? Mr. Pittman rises from Hernando, Mississippi, in favor of Section 42.

MR. PITTMAN: I'm Tom Pittman. I'm with the Community Foundation of Northwest Mississippi, but I'm not speaking on behalf of the Foundation. But I have to say that looking at the 11 counties that we serve throughout the Delta, including DeSoto County, does give me a perspective on public

education. So, to me, it's a real simple thing that if you want an adequate public education in Mississippi, then you vote for 42. I mean, that's what it means.

I mean, right now the Constitution just says every child is entitled to a free education. And back in the 1950s we passed a thing that said there's a minimum foundation, so you could get a minimum education. And then, thank goodness, in the 1990s the legislature said we should have an adequate education. But then, as everybody has said, they haven't followed that, so we haven't even gotten an adequate education.

So it seems to me that if we want an adequate education, we should vote for 42 and put that in the Constitution.

My family has been here in Mississippi for 200 years. And contrary to what Mr. Latino said, there was no legislature then because it didn't become a state until two years after that. But we got here two years before it became a state and have enjoyed being here. I've actually had the good fortune to see almost a third of that history

myself.

And that's one of the reasons I wanted to speak to this, because I do remember back in 1982 when Governor Winter was trying to get the Education Reform Act passed. And people thought it was a horrible thing to have public kindergartens and the sky was going to fall. You think Mr. Latino was talking about scary things. I mean, just the thought of having kindergartens was going to wreck everything. We seem to have done okay with that.

I remember in 1987 when a group of citizens got the program to try to get four-lane highways throughout Mississippi so we wouldn't have the highest death rate on highways in the nation. People said, "Oh, we can't afford it. It's going to be terrible. You're just going to wreck the state having all these four-lane highways. You can't pay for them." Well, the four-lane highways have done pretty well. And I don't think too many people have noticed how much it cost, because it was just a penny a gallon on gas, and we got four-lane highways.

I can remember when all the county

supervisors were opposed to putting a unit system in. Didn't want the constitutional amendment to destroy their little kingdoms and force the county government to operate as a county government. Thought everything was going to fall apart. Well, I think it's actually been less corrupt. We've done better with that amendment.

I just point all this out to say it seems to me the only reason not to vote for this amendment is because you're scared of a bunch of stuff that probably is not going happen. It probably won't happen.

But what we do know: If you don't vote for it, we'll continue to have education that's not adequately funded. That's almost for certain.

And I think every point I could possibly make has been made except for a couple of pearls of wisdom from my cousin Lanier. And he said, "You may not always get what you pay for, but you sure won't get what you don't pay for." So if you want an adequate education, don't expect it if you don't pay for it. If we pay for it, we might get it and may not;

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but if we don't pay for it, we certainly won't get it.

And the only other thing I would say is I did do a little math and found out the state the last four years has had a surplus of almost \$900 million. That's \$900 million the state received -- don't cut me off now -- the state received almost \$900 million more than it had budgeted. It underfunded education, according to the adequate education formula, by about a billion dollars. So it almost had enough money in surplus to have funded education, but it chose not to. I say vote for Initiative 42, and let's fund it.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Tom.

Mr. Reese Norris. Mr. Norris is from Senatobia, Mississippi, and he is in favor of Measure 42.

MR. NORRIS: My name is Reese Norris, and I am from Senatobia. In fact, I live about a half-mile from my mom, where I grew up. I've had the privilege the last 19 years to serve as the choir director at Hernando Middle School.

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My perspective is going to be quite different than most you've heard tonight.

Mine is going to be very telescopic. I'm here to speak to the arts. I'm going to give you some information. And I know that it's probably no surprise to many of you that the choir and band program from DeSoto County are fabulous, but I still might surprise you with some figures that I'm going to share.

If you've ever gone to one of the hundreds of concerts or halftime shows or marching competitions that our choirs and bands put on every single year, it won't be a surprise to you that they provide some incredible quality. What will surprise you a little bit perhaps is that our success is not just homegrown. If you compare the success of the DeSoto County School choir and bands to the ones in the other parts of the state, what you will find is that we fare very well in competition. For example, since 2006 the bands from DeSoto County Schools have won seven state championships. Since 2005 at the Ole Miss Choral Festival, our choirs have won 16 out of a possible 20 grand sweepstakes

championships.

would it be difficult for you to believe that this is actually causing a problem? It is. Do you know to put new sheet music sufficiently in the hands of every student in the band and choir in our county, it would cost in excess of \$120,000 a year. Add to the cost the outfitting of the ensembles of the choirs and the band and the cost of them, of the extra needs, including travel, and it increases exponentially.

The teachers in the bands and choirs in DeSoto County are dedicated teachers, and they're going to do an excellent job regardless of the situation. But what you have now, especially in the arts, is you have teachers out there constantly beating the bushes begging for money or fundraising constantly because our schools have provided such an incredible quality growth in the arts programs, our school district simply cannot keep up with the financial needs that are required to fund for an organization the size of our bands and choirs.

These ensembles work tirelessly on the

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most -- the smallest detail. I see former students; I see former band directors out there. You know the amount of time that you might spend on that one measure to make it sound exactly as it was intended to sound.

Hold that thought. Here are some numbers for you to digest. This is really special. There are more students playing in our bands and singing in our choirs than the entire population of Sardis, Como, and Coldwater combined. Let that sink in for just a moment. Over 4,830 students in our bands and choirs, and not one of them has a space that's big enough for them to perform.

Hernando has a small performing arts center. We perform two or three concerts back to back just to get our students on the stage and our parents in the seats. Where do the other bands and choirs perform? In a gym. And if you've ever been in a gym and tried to talk . . . All that time, an entire semester of work -- and those kids work hard -- lost in that terrible acoustic. I'm not talking about something small. I'm talking about a small town worth of people who need support.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Norris.

I appreciate what you do. I particularly appreciate the fact that I've been specifically requested not to sing at church. I said, "Well, the Bible says that you only have to have a joyful noise." My children told me I'm only halfway there.

Walker Sturgeon, Horn Lake, Mississippi.

He is in favor of Initiative 42. And there's

Mr. Sturgeon.

MR. STURGEON: Well, I'm an argumentative soul, and I came tonight wanting to hear a hardy debate, but it sounds to me like I'm going to be preaching to the choir, so I'll go ahead and get started.

I'm a product of Mississippi public schools. I graduated from the best public university in this state. And I came through all that a libertarian. I don't believe in big government spending. I don't believe in a lot of interaction between the government and individuals at all.

But what I do believe about government

is that it's all about priorities. Priorities are the most important thing. You've got to start from the top and work your way down.

In this state education just is not a priority. We start with nonessential things, and then education gets the leftovers.

Education should not be getting the leftovers in our state. Education should be getting the first slice of the pie. Then you can cut everything else. That's fine. Education should come first.

A lot of people tonight have talked about how, "Okay, so it doesn't talk about funding and all that kind of stuff." It's not about funding. It's about making our education a priority to our legislature. As it is, we're just part of the general fund. The general fund is not what we need to be a part of. We need to be a central component of our legislature. We just don't get it as it is.

Now, I had a few more things to say, but I just want to leave with this: If we want to make our state great, we've got to get our priorities straight. Vote yes on 42.

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MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Sturgeon.

Joyce Helmick. Ms. Helmick. She spoke at the first one of these a couple of days From Hernando, Mississippi. ago.

MS. HELMICK: So everybody want to say welcome home?

I am Joyce Helmick. I'm the mother of two public school graduates right here in DeSoto County. I'm the grandmother of the cutest little kindergartener down at Hernando Elementary School. I'm a 37-year veteran of public school teaching in Mississippi, and 25 of those right here in DeSoto County over there at Olive Branch. Very proud.

Also, tonight I speak to you as president of the Mississippi Association of Educators. Two years ago I left the classroom to assume this position. I represent thousands of teachers across this state. MAE supports I-42 because we know that it is the only way that we can ensure that our state legislators provide funding that gives our schools the tools, the resources, and the support that they need.

Our members are out there feverishly supporting Initiative 42 and campaigning with parents, with friends, and community leaders to support Initiative 42. We know that Initiative 42 will ensure that our lawmakers fulfill the promise that they made to our students.

As president of the Mississippi
Association of Educators, I have had the
unique opportunity to visit school after
school after school and talk with educators
and more educators and more educators and
many, many, many parents. And I know
firsthand the need for funding because of all
those things that we've heard about tonight -the leaky roofs, the poor buses, the lack of
books, the overcrowded classrooms; and, yes,
students going to school right now in
buildings with no air conditioning. Imagine
that. I've been there and I've seen it.

As a matter of fact, today I visited five schools this morning in some counties south of us. And within miles of each other, just almost within a good marathon running distance -- if you know what I mean -- I saw

one school that was beautifully decorated.

Fresh paint on the walls, smelled good, pretty desks, a library full of wonderful books. And just right down the road I saw a school that was dark, no decorations on the walls. Those teachers can't afford it because they are providing their students with clothing, with lunch. So they don't use their money to decorate the halls; they're providing their students with some necessities.

So I support 42, and my educators that belong to our association and all the educators in Mississippi support Initiative 42 because we know that it's about all students in this state. We're fortunate. I love teaching in DeSoto County, and I love the fact that my students went to school here, and I loved teaching all those brilliant students that I taught for 25 years in DeSoto County. But I can assure you that not all school students have the same opportunities that they do in DeSoto County. And that's why we need to support Initiative 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Ms. Helmick.

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Atticus Nelson, Mr. Nelson is from Horn Lake, Mississippi, and he is speaking in favor of Amendment 42, Measure 42.

MR. NELSON: My name is Atticus Nelson, and I'm from Horn Lake, Mississippi, and a proud student in DeSoto County Schools, and I like wearing bow ties.

I, like everyone else in this room, would like to think that I understand the importance of education and what it does; that it leads to many facets of life; that it leads to higher wages, better jobs, decreased crime, increased civic activism; makes people It increases economic growth. happier. like to think that education is important, and that's what I want us to remember when it comes to all of this, because we like to get into the nitty-gritty.

what we need to have in the forefront of our minds is which option benefits education the most. I think of a Latin phrase when we're up here debating and giving our speeches, and it's "carpe diem," which means "seize the day." And, ironically, I didn't learn that in Latin class because it was too

full.

But when it comes to Initiative 42, I definitely think that we should keep it on the forefront of our minds when it comes to carpe diem and seize the day.

Now, as I do follow what Mr. Latino said, and I look and I read this, I look at 42A, which is basically the status quo, and I think we're overlooking a lot of what happens. So right now — and Ms. Stacey Graves alluded to this in the beginning — is that right now we have no idea how much money we're going to get. They're, like, "Okay, you're going to get this percentage of the budget."

"Oh, okay."

Next year, "You're going to get this different percentage of the budget."

"Dude, what about the last percentage? What am I going to get?"

"I have absolutely no idea."

So what this new initiative does is it gives us a finite number. It tells us what we're going to do.

I love my extracurricular activities. I love them. I'm in the speech and debate team,

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the chess team, the knowledge bowl team, the mock trial team, the youth and government team, the model UN, FCS. I love it all. It's wonderful. But when we don't have a finite number to go off of, when it's not stable, you cut things that I love, like speech and debate, like chess, like knowledge bowl. Those things get the brunt of harm, and I will not stand for that.

So that's what Initiative 42 does. It gives you a stable number. It gives you a finite number to tell you that "This is what you will have." I will have an adequate amount of education. And as far as I'm concerned, as these many people have gotten up here and told you, these people are not following what they've been told to do. "You do this."

"No."

So what Initiative 42 tries to do is say, "Well, you're not following the law, so now we're going to try and stop it." 42A says "You're not going to follow the law, and we're just going to let you not follow the law."

That's a problem. So that's what I would like

Initiative 42 to do.

I think of another Latin phrase that I use in speech and debate all the time -"cogita ante salis," which means "look before you leap," or, roughly, "think before you leap." And if we look at Initiative 42 and 42A, we need to think before we leap and not go for Initiative 42A because it essentially is the status quo. It's not stable education budget. We are going to cut the things that I love, such as speech and debate, knowledge bowl, all of these things, because we don't have a stable budget to go off of. That's what Initiative 42 does.

So I encourage all of us, on November 3rd, the key date, to carpe diem and seize the day.

Thank you all.

MR. HOSEMANN: Your namesake would be proud of you.

Amy Brown. Ms. Brown, is she still here? Jogging up to the front.

MS. BROWN: I have two students in the first grade who have waited for almost two hours for me to speak.

am.

MR. HOSEMANN: I know. I'm sorry.

MS. BROWN: But that's how dedicated I

I'm Amy Holland Brown. I am supposed to give you a card. I will be very short.

I have heard so many good points and misinformation all rolled up into one. My response is really threefold. I am a product, like most of you here, of the public school system of Mississippi. I'm from Columbus. First through twelfth grade at New Hope High School. My husband Chris is from Hattiesburg. We keep hearing about Forrest County. That's great. I don't know why Forrest County is brought into this. But, anyway, he's also a product of Mississippi public schools.

So that's one perspective. We know what it can do, because then I went on to another great university in the state, Mississippi State, and then went to graduate school and law school at Ole Miss. So we are just spread all over. And we truly believe in the public school system.

But another perspective is that when we got finished with our great education of years

and years and years, instead of moving to Memphis, we chose to stay in DeSoto County. And we had not had children at that point. We now have four boys, but we had not had children at that point and stayed in Hernando for these great schools that are not quite adequate.

I mean, people ask us all the time,
"Yeah, they really could be. Right? I mean,
they're safe." And I thank Mr. Kuykendall for
that, and I thank all of our educators for
that. And I do feel like our children are
getting a good education. So from my second
perspective as a mother, I totally believe in
public education. Four boys. A
seventh-grader who my husband was dealing with
at Meet the Tigers tonight, my fifth-grader,
and our twin first-graders. So we're in it
for the long haul, as all of you are who are
in favor of education.

But when we're asked to look at this, my third perspective is I'm an attorney, and I'm going to look at every one of those words.

And I don't like being told that Measure 42 has something to do with funding, and in fact

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it has everything to do with the constitutional principle of checks and balances and accountability.

The funding is there because the legislature, the division of power under our Constitution that says they make the laws, are not wanting to be held to the second power of checks and balances. And the court system is there for that. I know we have a lot of cynicism about our courts, and I've seen it. Mr. Latino has obviously seen it and decided to get out. That's okay. But to say it's in the hands of a chancery court judge in Jackson -- Hinds County was the chosen venue. If the legislature doesn't like that, they can change the venue. The venue has nothing to do with it. What it has to do with is somebody holding them accountable. And 42A again just says, "Hey, the legislature gets all the power." I would like that. We would all like that. We've heard about budgets. My husband can tell you -- he just walked in -- I don't like a budget. Okay? That's not my forte. But what I do like is our constitutional principles of checks and balances, of checking

that power, that unfettered power that clearly for the last however many years has said, "Yeah, we made the law, and we get to completely disregard it."

so from those three perspectives, I'm going to vote in favor of 42. It might not be perfect. Mr. Latino, as all litigators, can find a little bit wrong with everything.

Well, we've got to do something. I think that's what we're all in agreement with. And we just can't trust the legislature. And I have a family member in the legislature. We just can't trust them to hand it over to them because, I'm sorry, we don't quite believe you to do everything you're going to say that you're going to do. So that's why I vote in favor of 42.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thanks, Mom.

James Comans. Mr. Comans is in favor of 42. He's from Southaven.

MR. COMANS: Thank you, Mr. Hosemann.

You'll have to forgive me. I'm a little bit under the weather tonight, but it's important for me to be here.

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My name is James Comans of Southaven. My wife Robbie is here with me. I'm a teacher here in DeSoto County because of Mr. Duane Case. He's the best principal I've ever worked for.

I'm a product of Jackson public schools and the Mississippi School for Math and Science. I decided to go into education to make a difference here. I wanted to make it my job to fix unemployment, to fix poverty, broken lives. But I'll be straight with you: we don't have enough money to do it. We don't. Mississippi spends less per student than all but four other states just by having the most ground to cover. We've only fully funded education twice in the last 18 years. Those were two of our best years.

Some folks don't think that funding is important. They can't see that there's a I co-administrate a blog called problem. "Show and Tell Mississippi." We ask people from all over the state that work inside schools to share their true stories of Mississippi funding so that the truth can get out, because teachers are scared to tell the

truth because of all the confusion. So we've already heard stories of poisonous mold, leaky roofs, teachers digging through dumpsters for textbooks, educators — literally there's a woman who sent her statement in the mail because she was scared of her husband finding the trail because he was against 42. She sent us a story of having to choose between providing supplies for her students or diapers for her own kids. Is that really the state that you want to live in?

so I've never been as politically involved as I have been this year, because this is just too important for us. And you see the people behind 42 are not the politicians and the lobbyists and, you know, the charter school businessmen. We're your neighbors. We're your church family. We're the people you see in the aisles at Kroger, you know.

So I know the teachers of Mississippi, they can do it. We can do it. We really want to do it. It's our passion. But we will spend every last dime we have to teach your kids -- and we have -- while Jackson has used

your tax dollars to speculate on tax breaks instead of giving what your kids are owed.

And so we're trying to fight for that.

Eighteen years ago the legislature told us -- we didn't ask for it -- the legislature told us how much we need in order to have adequate schools. And then I guess they decided we didn't need them. So year after year we've just had a string of broken promises. So when is it going to stop?

And the politicians and the lobbyists who are terrified of being held accountable, they're going to do everything they can to confuse you and sew as much doubt in your head — and, by the way, "provide for"? It's right there, "provide for." If you can figure out a way to provide for schools without paying for them, I'm all ears, but I think "provide for" is pretty clear about funding. So that's what it is. It's right there for us. And it's on his side too.

By the way, wasn't it kind of weird that the person who was supposed to tell us to vote for 42A told us to vote against it? That was really weird, you guys. So all that they want

to do is confuse you and send you away in fear. And that's not what we're about. You know, we can continue hoping that the politicians in Jackson will toss some more table scraps down to us, you know. "Please, maybe two more years in the next eighteen years," while their big business buddies feast on the public dime.

And that's all fine, except that we can remind them who they work for in November.

And we can vote yes on 42. And we, the citizens of Mississippi, can show the world that no matter what outside agitators are trying to make a quick buck off our kids, in this state we're going to fund public education first. And so that's why I'm voting yes on 42.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you, Mr. Comans.

Cedric Richardson. Mr. Richardson is from Sardis, Mississippi, and he is in favor of Amendment 42.

MR. RICHARDSON: My name is Cedric
Richardson. I'm the superintendent of North
Panola School District. I'm originally from
Senatobia, Mississippi, and a graduate of

Senatobia High School. And I served four years in the United States Army. For seven months I served in the Persian Gulf War. On last weekend I attended my oldest son's graduation from the United States Navy, who's also a graduate of Senatobia High School. So I'm a proud father of children who attend public education and who have attended public education.

I represent North Panola School
District, a small community in rural
Mississippi. Our communities consist of
Sardis, Como, and Crenshaw. We don't have a
large local tax base. Every penny we receive
is very important to make sure that those
children have a right to a quality public
education and a quality learning experience.

In the North Panola School District our high school is a B-rated high school. On the third-grade reading assessment, 85 percent of our children -- who most of them come from high poverty backgrounds -- passed the third-grade reading assessment. When the state required our kindergarten children to take the MCAS assessment, our children grew

200 points from the beginning of the school year to the end of the school year.

I'm here to say we are making improvements. We are improving the quality of education that we're offering to our children, and the results show it. But I'm also here to say that the children in the North Panola School District, they deserve more.

Mr. Norris talked about the fine arts programs, the musical programs in DeSoto County. It is very expensive to buy concert equipment, timpanis, tubas. It is very expensive to purchase French horns, to have art classes, music classes, updated computer equipment that goes out all the time.

So what is happening and what Initiative 42 can do for us is to give our children a fair share of the quality of education that Mississippi -- all Mississippi children deserve, all of the children of Mississippi deserve. We are not just standing for status quo. We're standing in the state of Mississippi because every child, no matter what the name of the district, what the name of the community is, they deserve better. And

I believe that the great state of Mississippi, this initiative shows that the people of Mississippi want better for the children of Mississippi.

Thank you.

MR. HOSEMANN: Thank you,

Mr. Richardson.

We have now heard from everyone who signed up to speak, and I want to thank each and every one of you.

I have two thoughts real quickly. One thought is that all these principals did a really good job on educating people. Y'all speak eloquently.

The second is to remind us that if you go turn on the TV tonight, you won't see public forums like this in other countries where you get to stand up before your fellow citizen -- man and woman -- and talk about so critical an issue as education. It reminds me, too, of why I wouldn't want to live anywhere else but Mississippi.

So thank you all for coming. You'll be able to see every word of this as soon as she gets through typing it. It will be put up on

1	our website. We have six more of these that I
2	will be attending around the state. I
3	encourage you to look at them and, most
4	importantly, to go vote.
5	Thank you for coming tonight.
6	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 7:30 P.M.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, SHARRON F. ALLEN, Certified Shorthand
Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of
Mississippi at large, hereby certify that the
foregoing 106 pages contain a full, true, and
correct transcript of the proceedings as taken by me
at the time and place heretofore stated in the
aforementioned matter by stenotype and later reduced
to typewritten form by me to the best of my skill
and ability by means of computer-aided
transcription.

I further certify that I am not in the employ of or related to any counsel or party in this matter and have no interest, monetary or otherwise, as to the final outcome of this proceeding.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE AND SEAL, this the 9th day of September, 2015.

SHARRON F. ALLEN, CSR, RPR CSR NO. 1144

My Commission Expires:

November 5, 2015